

THE  
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XXV. *Memoirs of the Courts of Berlin, Dresden, Warsaw, and Vienna, in the Years 1777, 1778, and 1779.* By N. W. WRAXALL, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 904. 14s. *Cadell and Davies.*

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#### PREFACE.

"THESE Memoirs were originally collected, with a view to publication; but a reluctance to disclose anecdotes and facts relative to so many distinguished living characters, induced me to postpone the accomplishment of my intention to a distant period. The lapse of more than twenty years has fully emancipated me from those restraints; the decease of the King of Poland, and of the Archduchess Christina, both which took place during the course of last year, having withdrawn the only remaining impediment to their appearance. The position, added to the misfortunes of Stanislaus, rendered him peculiarly sacred; and had he been still alive, I should yet have delayed publishing these Memoirs.

"However remote the time may appear since they were written, I have still chosen to be wholly silent on many points, equally curious and interesting. The personages themselves, to whom that remark applies, are either dead, or forgotten; and motives of respect induce me to let them remain in oblivion.

"In unveiling the errors, or disclosing the foibles, of princes and of ministers, we must consider them as incident to the frailties and infirmities inseparable from human nature. But their greatest faults will be obliterated, when compared with the atrocities, and contrasted with the excesses, of the present self-created sovereigns of France.

"How moderate will appear the ambition of Joseph the Second, in the affair of the Bavarian succession; and how mild must be accounted the most despotic acts of Frederic, towards the Saxons, or the Poles; on a comparison with the flagitious enormities now committed, under the banner of liberty and equality, in Switzerland, in Rome, and in Piedmont! Even in their most arbitrary proceedings, Joseph and Frederic respected the rights of human nature, of religion, and of nations. In the conduct of the 'Directory,' we experience their emancipation from all restraints of private honour, of public faith, and of moral obligation. They have made the best apology for despotism, as well as for superstition; and have compelled us to look back with envy or regret, to ages of the earth, which the philosophy of the present time has endeavoured to represent as only deserving of oblivion, or worthy of compassion." P. iii.

#### EXTRACTS.

##### CHARACTER AND ACTIONS OF FREDERIC THE SECOND, KING OF PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Oct. 23, 1777.

"FREDERIC the Second is the oldest reigning sovereign in Europe, and has nearly completed his sixty-fifth year. His constitution, naturally found, if not vigorous, retains its force; and his body is accustomed to, as well as still capable of great fatigue. The gout and the infirmities almost inseparably attendant on his period of life, have indeed enfeebled his legs; but, once on horseback, and seated in the saddle, he is equal to prodigious efforts, sustained for a very considerable length of time. He is of a middle size, inclined to thin, and he stoops in walking or in riding. His face, though now become wrinkled, more perhaps by fatigues and agitations, than from the progress of age, or the effects of disease, is one of the most animated and interesting ever beheld. There is in it a fire and an intelligence, which widely distinguishes him from common men. Every line and every feature may be studied, and have their meaning. His eye is uncommonly clear and brilliant, though he is so short-sighted, as usually to have recourse to a glass,

a glass, even when on horseback. He has a bold and finely-formed, but not an aquiline nose. Of his hair, time has only spared some few thin and scattered locks about the crown of his head. In order to supply the want, he wears false curls and a long queue.

" Nothing can be so simple as his dress, and it never varies. It is indeed scarcely exempt from the imputation of incannels, and by no means always entitled to the praise of cleanliness. His coat is a plain uniform of common blue cloth, without ornament or embroidery of any kind. On his breast appears the star of the Prussian order of the 'Black Eagle,' but he very rarely wears the riband, or other insignia. He is always booted, as becomes a soldier; and those who see him constantly, have scarcely ever beheld his legs. Round his middle is tied his fath. Charles the Twelfth of Sweden might have worn Frederic's sword, without departing from the characteristic simplicity of his dress. It is a military one, perfectly unornamented, with a plain silver hilt, to which hangs a sword-knot. His hat is of a monstrous size, furmounted with a white panache or plume. Either economy, or carelessness, or both, induce him to wear his clothes as long as decency will permit; indeed, sometimes, rather longer. He is accustomed to order his breeches to be mended, and his coat to be pieced under the arms. It was an unusual mark of attention to the Great Duke of Russia, when he was here last year, that the King made up a new uniform suit and hat, in honour of so illustrious a guest. To complete the negligence of his appearance, he takes a great deal of snuff, and lets no small portion of it slip through his thumb and fingers upon his clothes. It must be owned that this custom gives him sometimes almost a disgusting air. Yet across so much neglect and contempt of external forms, I think one may easily, without any aid of imagination, perceive the hero, the philosopher, and the king." *Vol. i. p. 109.*

" When his present Majesty is at ' Sans Souci,' he is unattended by any regular guard. A corporal and four soldiers are sent there from Potsdam towards evening, and they withdraw at daybreak. Indeed, their presence is not meant for the protection of the King's person; but merely to secure his peaches and apricots from devasta-

tion, to which they might otherwise be liable. He reposes in perfect security, if not on the affections, on the obedience, subjection, and admiration of his subjects. His table, as well as his dress, are subjected to certain rules, which mark his character, and which become interesting on that account. No prince is better served, though without any splendour or magnificence. He is, indeed, by no means insensible to the physical pleasure of eating, considered as distinct from the conviviality of the table; but as he does not like to eat alone, a small number of persons, usually officers of rank, are every day invited to his dinner. The Emperor Gallienus was not a more accurate proficient in the science of cookery, than is Frederic. He has, it is true, only eight dishes generally served; but each is dressed by a separate cook, and each is excellent in its kind. Four are French, two Italian, and the remaining two are accommodated to his Majesty's particular taste. It must be admitted that so much attention to the gratification of appetite, favours more of the school of Epicurus, than of Zeno. Philosopher as he is, the Father of the Portico is not his model.

" In his dessert the King is expensive and splendid, sparing neither endeavours nor money in order to procure the most delicate fruits in abundance. The productions of the tropical, as well as temperate climates, are heaped before him. He eats plentifully, and drinks gaily as well as freely of his favourite wines, which are Burgundy and Champagne. I am assured that he commonly swallows near a bottle of the former, and of the latter some glasses every day. In 'liqueurs' he rarely indulges, and he touches no supper. He sleeps without either a night-cap, or any covering about his head. When he rises, his first operation is to pull on his stockings before he quits the bed, and then his boots over them. His hair and beard are dispatched in a few minutes, by the first valet or footman who presents himself. The Princess Amelia, his sister, used formerly to make his shirts; but as she has of late years become incapable, from disease or infirmity, of continuing in the practice, he is obliged to receive them from other hands." *Vol. ii. p. 112.*

" The empire of the mind over the body

body was, perhaps, never more forcibly exemplified than in Frederic. Neither fatigue, nor personal infirmity, nor indisposition, unless of the severest kind, seem to have power over him. He can force himself to almost any exertions, and of this faculty he has given a thousand proofs. A singular instance happened only three weeks since. The annual reviews and manœuvres, performed at Potsdam in the autumn, had been postponed more than once, on account of his inability to assist at them in person. His complaints were of a nature which rendered it difficult as well as dangerous for him to appear in public, being troubled with boils, that incapacitated him for sitting on his horse. After several delays, the reviews were however at length fixed for a certain day. Contrary to all expectation, the King came on the ground when the troops were drawn up, placed himself at their head, and led them to the charge in person. He supported the first day's fatigue tolerably well; but on the second, when he attempted to dismount from his horse, such was his state of weakness, and so exhausted was he, that he immediately fainted. This effect of his exertions did not prevent him from commanding on the third and last day, nor from going through every evolution with his soldiery.

The annual reviews in the vicinity of Berlin, which usually take place in May, are open to the inspection of strangers from every European nation; but in those of Potsdam, the utmost secrecy is preserved. A veil is drawn over them, and neither rank, nor interest, nor favour, can procure admission to be present at their performance. Any person who, incited by curiosity, should venture under a borrowed name, or disguised, to intrude as a spectator, would probably experience a severe humiliating punishment. Such examples have occurred. The King reserves to himself and to his general officers exclusively, the manœuvres at Potsdam, as a school where experiments in the science of tactics may be made, which other princes and troops are only permitted subsequently to learn by their experience or misfortune in war. Even if the Prussian discipline were not superior to that of Austria, France, or Russia; yet the mystery, and the precautions that are used to conceal it

from public view, cannot fail to produce a great effect. Obscurity is one of the finest sources of the sublime, and always impresses with mingled respect and terror. Frederic has wisely availed himself of every circumstance which may augment the confidence of his own soldiers, and intimidate the enemy.

"It is in the vast detail which he embraces, that we find matter of peculiar wonder, as well as admiration. No sovereign ever knew better the value of time, or apportioned it more systematically. His active and comprehensive genius, inured to the labour of the closet, carries its researches through every department of state. His flexible talents comprehend objects the most dissimilar. He sees, hears, and replies to all dispatches in person, as much as it is possible to be done. The meaneſt of his subjects can address to the throne their petitions or complaints, without passing through any official medium; and they are secure of receiving an answer, if not of redress. Numberless instances might be cited, to prove the punctuality with which he replies to letters of every kind. Count Dhona, when governor of Königsberg some years ago, was indebted a small sum to his taylor; but which, though frequently solicited, he always declined to discharge. The taylor, despairing of his own ability to enforce payment, addressed a letter to the King, stating his case, and imploring his Majesty's gracious interference in his behalf. By return of post he received an answer from Frederic, ordering him to wait on Count Dhona immediately, who would have been previously made acquainted with his pleasure, and who would infallibly discharge the debt. The taylor did as he was commanded, and procured from Dhona his money. That nobleman had met with a severe reprimand, accompanied with a peremptory injunction not to delay the payment of his arrear. I have seen many of Frederic's letters written with his own hand: they are admirably penned, and frequently contain the most delicately-turned compliments. Mr. Collins, an English merchant, established at Königsberg, who sends him annually the first surgeon taken at Pillaw, never fails to receive an answer to his letter that accompanies the present, couched in terms of the highest good-breeding. Such attentions from a sovereign are very

very flattering. Frederic, who is acquainted with the human heart and its secret springs, knows the value of that coin, and frequently pays in it." *Vol. i.* p. 116.

## ANECDOTES OF METASTASIO.

*Vienna, April 9th, 1778.*

" INSTEAD of wearying you with details of the military preparations, which here occupy the attention and conversation of every society; let me, before I set out for Buda, gratify your curiosity on another subject. You ask, whether I have seen Metastasio, and you desire to hear some particulars relative to so illustrious a person. He is so little seen in Vienna, that a stranger, unless introduced to him at his own house, may pass many months, I had almost said years, without often meeting him. I have been twice in company with him at Prince Colloredo's, where he is commonly found on great festivals: but neither his inclination, his state of health, nor his period of life, allow him to mix much in crowds. To Prince Kaunitz's he never comes; for they are not on terms of amity. Whether the misunderstanding has originated with the minister, or may be attributed to the poet, is a point much contested; and on which I am unable to give a decided opinion.

" If, however, he does not enjoy the friendship of the minister, he has, for near fifty years, been constantly honoured with the smiles of the sovereign. The invitation of Charles the Sixth induced him to quit Rome for Vienna, and the patronage of that monarch fixed him here for life. Though he has exchanged the banks of the Tiber, and the classic air of Italy, for the ungenial climate of the frozen Danube; his fancy does not appear to have suffered either in delicacy or in luxuriance, from the transplantation. Yet the late Emperor, while he rewarded Metastasio with munificence, and loaded him with caresses, did not scruple to fetter the powers of the poet, by imposing on him laws scarcely compatible with the enthusiasm of genius. Metastasio, in composing his finest pieces, was always obliged to accommodate the opera to the length of time which the Emperor indicated

or commanded. Endowed with more than ordinary sensibility, it may naturally be supposed that he could not resist the effect of beauty. The Countess d'Altheim, one of the most charming women of the court of Vienna, was the object of his passion. She had been previously beloved by Charles the Sixth himself, who was supposed to have been admitted by her to the usual privileges of royal lovers; nor was it till after the decease of his Imperial rival, that Metastasio ventured to divulge his flame. Even then, as if conscious of his temerity, he drew across it the mysterious veil of poetry and fiction. He has celebrated the Countess d'Altheim under an imaginary name, in various of his compositions. Whether she returned his affection, is doubtful; but Metastasio's attachment, like Petrarch's for Laura, or Tasso's for Leonora d'Este, never exceeded the limits of respectful homage, and demanded no improper sacrifices.

" This celebrated person, who is now near eighty years of age, though he enjoys uncommon health, begins to bend under the pressure of time. Those who know him intimately assure me that he is exceedingly broken and altered within the last five years. In his person he is short and thick, but not corpulent. His countenance is expressive; his nose disproportionately large, and his complexion pale, or rather fallow, like an Italian. He always wears the dress of an abbé, and nothing can be so methodical as his manner of life. Metastasio rises betimes, goes out every day at a quarter before twelve to hear mass, returns home, and dines punctually at two. For near, or quite thirty years past, he has never dined out any where. In the evening he repairs constantly, when his health permits, to the house of Mademoiselle Figarolle. She is a woman of quality, has a very cultivated mind, and though no longer young, she has not ceased to be agreeable in Metastasio's opinion, whose attachment to her is of ancient date. Precisely at ten he leaves her, and retires to rest.

" Baron Hagen, president of the Aulic Council, divides with Mademoiselle Figarolle his friendship and his leisure. They pass much of their time together, occupied in literary pursuits, peculiarly in the perusal of the great writers of antiquity. Metastasio

taftafio speaks French, and converses in that language with facility; but, like every Italian, he prefers his native tongue. He is well lodged, on a third floor, in the 'Cale Marck,' and the apartments which he occupies, are given him by the crown. Maria Theresa, emulous of her father, during the course of her long reign, has distinguished him by every possible mark of favour and consideration. He receives from her bounty at this time, an annual pension of six thousand florins, or near five hundred pounds sterling; and if we except Voltaire, I believe he is, without dispute, the wealthiest poet now existing in Europe. From his infancy he seems to have been not less favoured by Fortune than enriched by Nature. No person here with whom I have conversed, ventures to assert positively the name of his parents; and even the precise place of his birth is hardly less contested than that of Homer. He was born either in Tuscany, or in the papal territories; but of an origin very inferior and obscure. When a boy, like Pope, 'he lifped 'in numbers'; composed verses without effort or almost premeditation, and recited them in the streets of Rome, to which city he had been carried in his childhood. It was there that his uncommon powers excited the wonder and attention of Gravina, one of the most eminent legal practitioners of Italy, in the beginning of the present century. Such was their effect on him, that he took the boy home, educated him; and finding his capacity expand with his years, Gravina adopted him, and made him heir to his little fortune. Even his real name was totally unknown, or at least very problematical. The denomination which he bears, and which he has rendered so celebrated, was given him by Gravina, either to conceal his original name, or as a substitute; Metaftafio being a word of Greek derivation, and evidently factitious. Charles the Sixth, by inviting him to Vienna, and amply rewarding his talents, placed him above dependance. The Empress has rendered him wealthy. He now passes the evening of life, in the midst of the most delicious repose, surrounded by every comfort, easy in his circumstances, and secure of immortality as long as poetry and genius are admired among men.<sup>1</sup> *Vol. i. p. 360.*

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

XXVI. *A Voyage, performed by the late EARL of SANDWICH, round the Mediterranean, in the Years 1738 and 1739.* Written by himself. Embellished with a Portrait of his Lordship, and illustrated with several Engravings of ancient Buildings and Inscriptions: with a Chart of his Course. To which are prefixed, Memoirs of the noble Author's Life, by JOHN COOKE, M. A. Chaplain to his Lordship, and one of the Chaplains of Greenwich Hospital. 4to. pp. 539. 21. 2s. *Cadell and Davies.*

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Voyage round the Mediterranean—Leghorn—Gorgona—Capraia or Cabrera—Elba—Corsica—Planosa

—Planosa—Monte Christo—Sardinia—Caieta—Ischia—Prochita—Caprea—Lipari—Scylla and Charybdis—Sicily—Palermo—Meflina—Augusta—Catanea—Siracusa—Ear of Dionysius—Gergento—Trapani—Morea—Modon—Coron—Cape Matapan—Love of Liberty of the Descendants of the ancient Lacedemonians—Serigo—Milo—Cape Malatzen—Hydra—Ægina—Pireum—Munychia—Portus Phalerus—ATHENS—Temples of Theseus, Augustus, Jupiter Olympius—Tower of the Winds—Lanthorn of Demophenes—Fountain of Callirhoe—Adrian's Palace—Church of Madona Spiliotissi—Theatre of Bacchus—Parthenion—City of Athens—Couri—Megara—Eleusis—Mysteries of Ceres—Cape Colonna—Macro-nisi—Zea—Thermia—Syræ—Joura—Tine—Mycone—Delos—Temple of Apollo—Rhenea—Paros—Parechia—Parian Marble—Antiparos—The Grotto—Naxos—Scyros—Lemnos—Mount Athos—Imbros—Thracian Cheroneus—Hellepont—Sestos and Abydos—Gallipoli—Mar di Marmora—Rhodofto—Heraclea—Selimbra—Constantinople—Mosque of Sultan Achmet—Seraglio—Galata and Pera—Canal of the Black Sea—Cyanean Rocks—Customs of the Turks—Religion—Government—Militia—Naval Force—Revenue—Tartars—Arabs—Curdes—Turcho-menians—Greeks—Roman Catholics—Armenians—Jews—Revolution at Constantinople, in 1730—Chalcedon—Princes Islands—Marmora—Cyzicus—Lamfaco—Cape Janissari—Troy—Tenedos—Mitylene—Fogia—Smyrna—Scio—Nicaria—Icaria—Samos—Patmos—Leros and Calamo—Stanchio—Episcopi and Symia—Rhodes—Cyprus—EGYPT—The

Nile—Character and Religion of the ancient Egyptians—Ancient History of Egypt—Alexandria—Pompey's Pillar—Bikeer—Rosetto—Cairo—Dervives—Pyramids—Catacombs—Manner of Embalming—Return to Cairo—Government of Egypt—Coptes—Arabs—Gulf of Sidra—Islands of Kerkina—Lampedosa—Malta—The Knights—City of Vallette—Lisbon—Inquisition—Cadiz—Gibraltar—Malaga—Munda—Carthagena—Minorca—Mahon—Genoa.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEMOIRS OF THE AUTHOR'S LIFE.

"JOHN Montague, son of Edward Richard Montague Lord Viscount Hinchingbrook, and Elizabeth only daughter of Alexander Popham, Esquire, of Littlecote, in the county of Wilts, fourth Earl of Sandwich, was born in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, Middlesex, November 3d, 1718."

"He was sent at an early age to Eton school. In this celebrated seminary, under the very able master who then presided there, the respectable Dr. George, he made such proficiency in classical literature, as gave very flattering promise of those matured abilities, which added so much lustre to his name, as he advanced in years."

P. i.

"In the year 1735, April 12th, he was admitted into Trinity College, Cambridge. During his residence in this seat of learning, he and the late Lord Halifax were particularly distinguished for their college exercises; and were the first noblemen, who declaimed publicly in the college chapel.

"After spending about two years in college, he set out on the voyage which is the subject of this volume. Mr. Ponsonby, late Earl of Beaufort, Mr. Nelthorpe, and Mr. Mackye, accompanied his Lordship on this agreeable tour; with a painter (Liotard)†,

\* Extract from the register of births and baptisms belonging to St. Martin in the Fields, Middlesex.

“Baptized in November 1718, 27, John Montague, S. of Edward Richard Montague, Lord Hinchingbrook and Elizabeth—born Nov. 3d

“Witness my hand, this 28th day of April 1798,

“Thos. Wm. Wright, minister.”

† The artist's name was J. S. Liotard.—See Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv. p. 194. 8vo. edition. ED.

whom, as his Lordship informs us in the course of his correspondence, they took with them, ‘to draw the dresses of every country they shoud go into; to take prospects of all the remarkable places which had made a figure in history; and to preserve in their memories, by the help of painting, those noble remains of antiquity which they went in quest of.’

“ Of the merits of the work, of the taste and learning displayed throughout, the editor is aware it would ill become him to speak. The book is before the reader. But this was not all, which Lord Sandwich reserved from his travels. He brought with him, on his return into England, in 1739, as appears by a letter \* of his Lordship’s, written in the same year, ‘two mummies and eight embalmed ibis’s from the catacombs of Memphis; a large quantity of the famous Egyptian papyrus; 50 intaglios; 500 medals, most of them,’ he says, ‘easier to be read than that which has the inscription ΓΑΜΙΩΝ; a marble vase from Athens, with two figures in *basso rielievo*; and a very long inscription, as yet undecyphered, on both sides of a piece of marble of about two feet in height.’ It will not be judged superfluous to add, as it shows so strongly his Lordship’s indefatigable diligence and thirst of knowledge, that, as appears from the same letter, ‘he copied above fifty Greek inscriptions never before made public; and took, himself, plans and drafts of the pyramids, and all the ancient buildings.’

“ The marble, as a mark of respect to the society of which he had been a member, he presented to Trinity College; and it is now preserved in their library. The inscription on it has been, with wonderful sagacity, explained and illustrated by the late learned Dr. Taylor; who has made it legible, and intelligible by every reader of the Greek language.” P. ii.

“ The circumstances under which his Lordship discovered this valuable relic are rather singular. ‘He saw it,’ he tells us, ‘lying among some rubbish and lumber, in a fort of wood-yard

belonging to Niccolo Legotheti, the English consul, of whom he begged it. The consul could give no account when or where it was found; otherwise than that it had lain there a good while in his father’s lifetime. He set no sort of value on it; and wondered much that his Lordship would be at the trouble of carrying it away.’” P. iv.

### EXTRACTS.

#### PARECHIA—PARIAN MARBLE.

“ THE town of Parechia, which is built entirely out of the ruins of the ancient city, is but of very ordinary structure: on one side of it is a fort of citadel, composed wholly of the fragments of some very large building of the Doric order, probably the temple of Ceres; which, according to Herodotus, was situated near the walls of the city. About five miles distant hence are the quarries, where the ancients used to dig that precious marble of whose peculiar lustre and whiteness Horace, complimenting his mistress Glyceria, speaks:

‘ Urit me Glyceræ nitor.

‘ Splendens Pario marmore prius.’ OD. l. i. 19.

“ The Turks are so blind to their own advantages as not to suffer the exportation of this valuable commodity, out of a religious fear lest the Christians should employ it in making statues, which is looked upon as a great abomination, and expressly forbidden by the law of Mahomet, as an impious imitation of the works of God. The inhabitants of the island are all Greeks, who live in five or six villages, in different parts of it. The soil is by no means unfruitful, nor the country unpleasant, it being divided equally into mountain and plain, the former of which produces excellent wine, and the latter abundance of corn.

“ Hence, in our long-boat, we crossed a strait a mile broad to the island of

#### ANTIPAROS,

Which, though otherwife inconsiderable, contains one of the finest

\* “ To the Rev. Dr. Dampier.”

† “ Again for Glyceræ I burn,

‘ And all my long-forgotten flames return,

‘ Like Parian marble pure and bright,

‘ The shining maid my bosom warms.” FRANCIS.

pieces of natural curiosity in the whole world. This is the famous grotto, in which the water, that drips through the rock, is petrified, and changed into a sort of crystal. It is a vast cavern, of an unknown depth, since no one has ever yet had the courage to go down to the bottom. I and my company penetrated as far as any body had ever been; which was about one hundred fathoms, as we judged from the length of the ropes that we had to affit us in our descent. It is very shocking, and not without danger, there being terrible precipices on each side; so that if the rope, which you hold, should break, you would never be heard of more. The descent is in some places perpendicular; in others, you walk upon the edge of a rock, not above half a foot broad, where the greatest advantagē you have is your not being able to see the abyss beneath. At last, with some difficulty, we descended as far as we had any encouragement from our guides to venture, who, to the number of about thirty, attended us with lighted torches in their hands. The outward mouth of the cave is at the top of an high mountain, five miles distant from the village of Antiparos; it is in the form of a very capacious arch, in the inner part of which is an hole leading to the cavern beneath. On one side of the arch is a Latin inscription, about seventy years old, in memory of Monsieur de Nointel, the French ambassador; who in his return from Constantinople visited this most curious miracle of nature, as he styles it in the inscription. After we had got over the fatigues of the descent, we entered into a spacious hall, from the roof and sides of which hang large bodies of petrified water, in the shape of icicles; some of them of a very considerable length, and in many of them the sharp point still dropping; which to me seems to destroy Mr. Tournefort's arguments, who attributes these effects to vegetation, and not petrifaction. The water, by continually distilling from the top of the vault, has formed itself below into great variety of different shapes. It has raised columns, and caused solid trees and caulifloweres to spring up in great abundance all over the cave; we brought away with us one piece that very much resembled an human

skull. M. de Nointel made his descent upon Christmas-day; and when he was at the bottom, was so strongly actuated by religious emotion that he caused mafs to be laid upon what he thought very like an altar, and remained in the grotto for the space of three days. Near the altar is a large body of the same petrifaction, something in the form of a pulpit; on the altar is the following inscription, in memory of the presence of Christ at the celebration of mafs:

• HIC IPSE ADFVIT CHRISTVS  
• DIE NATALI EIVS  
• MEDIA NOCTE CELEBRATA  
‘ ANNO MDCLXXIII.’

“ Having seen all that was contained in this cavern, not daring to venture farther down, our guides assuring us that we should infallibly be lost in the attempt, we began to reascend by the assistance of our ropes, which were fastened to the rocks in many different places. The descent, below the great hall, is said, by the people of the country, to have a communication with the sea; and indeed, as we could judge by throwing down large stones, it is of an immense depth, since we could hear them striking against the rocks for a considerable space of time. After our resurrection, we mounted upon asses, and made the best of our way towards the village of Antiparos, which is situated about half a mile from the sea-shore. The inhabitants, to the number of about three hundred, are all Greeks; their village is of a circular figure, surrounded by a pretty high wall, to defend them against the Maltese privateers, who frequently commit all sorts of depredations in the adjacent isles, particularly in Paros, which they usually make their winter quarters. At our entrance into the village, the people flocked out to see us; even the house-tops were full of spectators, gazing at such extraordinary figures as we, who were in dresses they were not accustomed to, appeared to be. The island is not of an unfruitful soil, producing corn sufficient for the sustenance of its inhabitants.”—  
*P. 105.*

TURKISH HAREMS, &c.

“ NOTWITHSTANDING that the way of life ordained for the women

men is little better than a perpetual imprisonment, yet they have so many advantages and alleviations during their retirement, that they have some recompence for the loss of their liberty. Their harems, or apartments, which are separate from those of their husbands, are for the most part adorned with much magnificence. It is in this particular only that the Turks show their luxury and ostentation, affecting in their own apartments the utmost simplicity, while those of their wives are set off with all manner of decorations suitable to their rank and condition. Besides the sumptuousness of their habitations, they have each of them their separate gardens, walks, fountains, and bagnios, and all other conveniences of a quiet and easy life. They have their separate meals served by their own proper slaves, and furnished with all delicacies that are agreeable to their husband's circumstances. Visits among persons of their own sex are very frequent; nor can they ever want opportunities of conversing with their acquaintance, without being in danger of disturbance from their husband, who is not permitted to enter his own harem when there are any strangers in company with his wife, no man being allowed to see the face of another's spouse. The woman's fortune is entirely appropriated to her own private uses, being neither to be employed towards the maintenance of the family, nor subject to confiscation, though all the effects of the husband should be forfeited to the Grand Signor. Every harem has usually two doors, the one opening into the public street, by which they admit their visitors, and the other corresponding with their husband's apartment, called mahabein odassi, or the middle gate, of which he is the only person that is allowed the free passage, it being guarded constantly by black eunuchs, whose business it is to serve the women, and at the same time to remain as spies upon their actions and guardians of their honour. This custom is, however, only practised among the great, since the lower sort of people, who are unable to bear the expence of eunuchs, are obliged, in their stead, to keep little boys, or dolap oglasis, who are permitted to remain in the harem no longer than their twelfth year.

Their office is to let those of the house know what is wanting in the harem, which is delivered them through a wheel (such as is made use of in convents in Roman Catholic countries), the key of the mahabein odassi in these sort of houses remaining constantly in the hands of the husband.

It is never customary for the man and wife to eat together, each of them having their separate dining-rooms, as well as bed-chambers, the husband served by male and the wife by female slaves. Their tables are usually of copper, gilt or silvered over, of a circular figure, without feet, and placed upon a small stool, without being covered with any cloth. All their table furniture consists in wooden spoons and a silver salt-cellar, which is made to contain salt, pepper, and spices; knives and forks are forbidden by the law, for which reason they are forced to tear their viands in pieces with their fingers. The outward rim of the table is set off with several small china plates, full of different sorts of salads, and in the middle are placed their various dishes of meat, brought upon the table one after another. They begin their meals by invoking the name of God, Bismillah, and finish them by returning him thanks with the expression of Elaindulilah. As for their dishes, they are always the same, and their drink water, and sometimes forget. After having dined, as well as before they sit down to table, they wash their hands and faces, drink their coffee, and smoke their pipe of tobacco. When it is proper time to retire to sleep, they order their beds to be made in the middle of the room, which consist of a matrass and an upper and under sheet, sewed to two blankets. In the morning their first care is to purify themselves with their usual ablutions, and offer up their prayers. When these ceremonies are over, they betake themselves to their coffee and tobacco, which immediately precede their breakfast, consisting in zorba, pastry, sweetmeats, honey, olives, cream, or cheese. Their dinners and suppers are composed of zorba or soup, chibob or roast meat, dolmah or minced meat, pilao or rice, boiled up with gravy; a pye, called burech, made of fowls or pigeons, a tart named baclavâ and gho-

fap,

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trad  
dile  
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fap, which is a decoction of different fruits with a considerable quantity of fine sugar. Although wine is rigorously prohibited by the law of Mahomet, there are, notwithstanding, some to be found among them who drink great quantities of that forbidden liquor, fitting down to their bottle purposely with design to get drunk; never desisting till they become more like brutes than human creatures. In their liquors they are very rude and intractable, given to quarrels and fighting; nor is it ever known that any disorder happens in Constantinople, but that it arises from some drunken fray, they being at other times the people in the world of the most peaceable disposition. Many, however, more scrupulously attached to the precepts of their law, think to evade the prohibition by drinking brandy, and other sorts of spirituous liquors, which are not expressly mentioned in the Alcoran; while others of still greater hypocrisy think to ease their consciences by rigorously abstaining from strong liquors, at the same time stupifying themselves every day with laudanum, berz, and several electuaries composed chiefly of opium: these latter, however, are justly held in great derision by the other Turks, being called by the opprobrious term of teriachi, or opium fots." P. 163.

#### TURKISH NAVY.

"THE Turkish fleet is not very numerous, since the utmost number of ships of war, properly so called, is little more than fifty, including the caravels or frigates under forty guns. In case of necessity, however, the Grand Signor could, in a very short time, put to sea a fleet of above one hundred sail, by commissioning the large merchant-ships that trade to Alexandria, which are built each of them to carry sixty, some seventy and eighty guns, and designed to serve both for trade and war: besides, all the states of Barbary, upon summons, are obliged to furnish the Grand Signor with their whole naval force, which, at a moderate computation, is thirty sail; so that, upon any emergency, the Sultan might send out his capitán pacha, at the head of a fleet of one hundred and thirty ships, besides galleys and galiliotes, of which

he always maintains a very considerable number in commission. The Turks are for the most part very little skilled in the rules of navigation, and have less knowledge in fighting their ships than any nation in the world, insomuch that in a sea-engagement they have little more than their own bravery to depend upon. They are indeed acquainted with the use of the compass, notwithstanding which, they seldom care to venture out of the sight of land; so that, in their voyages from Alexandria to Constantinople they cross over immediately to Cyprus, and from thence coast it along till they arrive at the Porte." P. 195.

#### LAMSACO.

"THIS city suffered many revolutions, having been ransacked by the Persians, Gauls, and several other nations. They were, however, delivered from their most pressing danger by the sagacity of Anaximenes, a renowned orator and historian, and one of the most distinguished persons in the whole city. Alexander the Great having been informed that the Lampasacens had declared themselves in favour of his enemies the Persians, was incensed to so great a degree, that he resolved to demolish the city, and put the inhabitants all to the sword. Full of this barbarous resolution, he encamped beneath their walls, summoning them to an immediate surrender. These poor people having received notice of his design, were in the utmost consternation, imagining themselves upon the brink of inevitable destruction. They, however, recollecting that Anaximenes had formerly, upon account of his signal qualifications, been held in some sort of esteem by that conqueror, and admitted as his companion and acquaintance. In consequence of this, they unanimously agreed to dispatch him to Alexander, in the most suppliant manner, to plead for the lives and safety of his fellow-citizens. The monarch having intelligence of this deputation took an oath to perform the contrary of whatever Anaximenes should desire; which the other being apprized of, as soon as ever he came into his presence threw himself upon his knees, and beseeched him to level the city of Lampasacus with the ground, put the men

men to the sword, and sell the women and children for slaves. Alexander admiring the sagacity of the ambassador, and recollecting his oath, pardoned the city; which in recompence erected a statue in honour of their benefactor Anaximenes. It is at present reduced to a small village, inhabited by an equal number of Greeks and Turks, and surrounded by very beautiful vineyards and gardens; but it retains nothing of its antiquity besides the name." *P. 288.*

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#### CAIRO—THE DERVISES.

"THE dervises affect much austerity in their manners, and pretend to lead their lives without any sort of attachment to the affairs of the world, wholly wrapt up in meditation upon the miraculous works of the Divinity. Though their belief agrees in every particular with the strictest rules of Mahometism, yet their prayers are performed in a very different manner from those of other muslims. To each convent is belonging a private mosque, in which, every Tuesday and Thursday, they offer up their orisons, attended with many enthusiastic ceremonies, to which they admit, as spectators, both men and women, even of different religions. Their mosques are always of a circular figure, round which are seated, upon the ground, at equal distances, twenty and sometimes thirty dervises. The ceremony begins with a sermon, which usually lasts about an hour and a half. Then the dervises rise from their seats, and going up one by one to the place where the superior of the convent stands, make him a very low bow, and immediately begin to turn round upon their heel with surprising agility and swiftness. There are constantly twelve performers, who are so expert as to keep two motions at the same time, the one in turning upon their own heels, and the other round the room, without ever being in one another's way, or so much as one man's moving out of his proper place. This exercise continues above an hour to the sound of a tabor, and an instrument something like a German flute, the notes of which are by no means harsh or unharmonious, though wild and irregular. When at a sign from the superior the music ceases, they all stop in

an instant, and remain motionless in the spot of ground where they at that time happen to be. They are so accustomed to this work, as never to be troubled with the least giddiness, though it is so hard labour that it immediately puts them into the deepest sweat, fatiguing them to such a degree, that they are seldom able to go out of the mosque without the assistance of their companions. In other convents they express their devotion by striking their bodies and breasts with great violence, uttering strange cries and howlings, bearing a greater resemblance to the voices of beasts than of human creatures. They generally, before they begin these ridiculous ceremonies, which they think very agreeable to the Deity, swallow a large quantity of opium, which fills them with a sort of enthusiasm, and renders them in a manner insensible of pain." *P. 448.*

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#### THE PYRAMIDS.

"THE pyramids of Egypt have in all ages been reckoned amongst the greatest curiosities existing, and at present remain as monuments of the wealth and power of those monarchs, to whom they were intended as sepulchres. A late countryman of ours has given himself a great deal of trouble to prove, that they were designed for other uses than that of being receptacles for the dead. This hypothesis appears to me extremely absurd and ridiculous, and I must own, that if I had found less probability of their having been sepulchres, either from their form or situation, both which entirely agree with the received opinion, I should have contented myself with the testimonies of all ancient writers, who unanimously agree, that they were erected in order to contain the ashes of the deceased kings of Egypt. The authors of antiquity indeed differ very widely from one another in their account of the founders of the pyramids, but I believe this writer will have difficulty to quote any passage, which will prove the great pyramid to have been erected for a temple, or that the stone coffin seven feet long and three broad, was concerned in the mystical worship of Osiris, or served for one of the sacred chests, wherein either the images of their deities or their sacred vestments and utensils

utensils were reposed; or else that it might have been a cistern, which contained the holy water made use of in their ceremonies. These folotions appear to me purely chimerical, invented purposedly to support an opinion, which has no other merit than that of being new. I am not ignorant that there is a passage in Pliny, which seems at first sight to make some doubt of their having been built for sepulchres. But upon consideration, it is very plain, that what that author afferts does by no means deny the pyramids to have served as tombs for the kings of Egypt; since he only informs us, that the sovereigns who erected them had a farther design than that of flattering their own vanity, and perpetuating their memories by these prodigious structures, which was that of keeping an idle people in employment.

"Pyramides regum pecuniae otiosa,  
ac stulta ostentatio: quippe cum faci-  
endi eas causa a plenique tradatur,  
ne pecuniam successoribus aufemulis  
infidantibus praberint aut ne plebs  
etet otiosa." PLIN. l. xxxvi. c. 12.  
*P. 461.*

"But supposing the design, for which the pyramids were erected, had been mentioned by none of the ancient authors, yet to me, their form and situation would have been sufficient proofs of their having served as sepulchral monuments, and not as temples, or any other such sacred uses. It is most probable, that the great pyramid of Giefa, had it been designed for a temple, would have contained at least some spacious chamber within, answerable to its outward magnificence; instead of which you find, in the centre of the building, only two small rooms, the one over the other, in the uppermost of which is standing a stone coffin, unless you choose to attribute it to some of the above mentioned uses. Besides allowing that this chest, seven feet long and three broad, might have been made use of as a repository for the sacred vestments, and other utensils of worship; yet does it appear likely that the priests, who were assistants in these sacred rites, would have taken

so much pains to render their return to the light impracticable, as to build a barrier composed of a vast mass, for ever to shut up the entrance? For to most other writers besides this author it seems plain, that the hole at the bottom of the passage has been opened by force; since they undoubtedly have all of them very judiciously considered, that the Egyptian priests must, at least some few of them, have been inclined to corpulency, and that must necessarily have been looked upon among them as a great misfortune, since a more than ordinary fat person was inevitably excluded from the temple. But allowing that the large ones served as temples, to what use were the great number of small pyramids, and some composed only of earth, employed? were these also temples and places of divine worship, or were they not more probably erected over the sepulchres of persons who were not able to bear the expence of more considerable structures? As we find the pyramids situated in places where the dead were reposed in the earth, why are we not to imagine that the Egyptians, whom we know to have had a more than ordinary veneration for their dead, and to have employed the utmost care and cost in the preservation of their bodies, erected more secure retreats for their deceased monarchs, hoping thereby to preserve them from the impiety of future ages? We farther find the Romans so well pleased with these monuments, that they adopted the custom of perpetuating the memory of their dead by pyramids: witness the tomb of Cestius, which to this day remains entire at Rome; the surface of which is all covered in the manner of the top of the second pyramid of Giefa. Indeed, so many proofs might be alleged in favour of what I assert, that to mention them would run these observations (which I intended purely for my amusement in the spare time of my voyage) to so great a length, as to render them more of the form of a laborious work, than a few unconnected remarks, the produce of my leisure hours." *P. 463.*

\* "The pyramids of the kings must be considered as an idle and foolish ostentation of wealth: since the reason assigned by most for their erection was, that they might not leave their riches to their successors or insidious rivals; or that the common people might not be unemployed."

**XXVII. Hutchinson's Biographia Medica.** (Concluded from p. 108.)

**MEMOIRS OF JOHN BROWN,**  
*Concluded.*

"OUR materials do not furnish sufficient information concerning the cause or pretext of alienation, which was certainly injurious to the dependent party, and perhaps detrimental to society. In a communication from Dr. S—— to Dr. Beddoes, it is said, that after the failure of his boarding-houſe, 'he became impatient, and unfortunately quarrelled with Dr. Cullen, from a ſuppoſition, that the doctor had it in his power to extricate him from embarralment, by placing him in a more liberal and lucrative ſituation in the medical line.' Dr. Beddoes remembers to have heard a report at Edinburgh coinciding with this intimation. When the theoretical chair of medicine became vacant, either on the death of Dr. Alexander Monro Drummond, or the refuſal of this promising young man to fill it, Brown gave in his name as a candidate. On a former occaſion, of a nature ſome-what ſimilar, he had diſdained to avail himſelf of recommendation, which he might have obtained with eaſe; and though he acquitteſhimſelf in a manner far ſuperior to the other candidates, private intereſt then prevailed over the more juſt pretensions of merit. At the preſent competition he was also without recommendation. Such was his ſimplicity, that he feems to have conveicned nothing beyond pre-eminent qualifications neceſſary to ſucceſs. The magiſtrates of Edinburgh appoint profeſſors to the college as well as maſters to the ſchool. They are reported, deridingly, to have inquired who this unknown and unfriended candidate was? and Cullen, on being shown the name, after ſome real or affected heſitation, is ſaid to have exclaimed, in the vulgar dialect of the country,—' Why, 'sure, this can never be our Jock!' With this ſneer the application of a man was ſet aside, while equal the paſtrons of the Edinburgh profeſſors will not probably ſoon have an opportunity of rejeсting. Whether ſuch a farcafim was uttered or not, Cullen completely eſtranged the mind of his Latin ſecre- tary on a ſubsequent occaſion. As we are not ſufficiently acquainted with the particulars, we cannot venture to ap-

preciate his conduct; but the mortal affront was given, when Brown attempted to gain admision into that philosophical ſociety which published the Edinburgh Essays. After this tranſaction an open rupture took place; but however it aroſe, the account furnished, if not written, by Brown, evinces that both parties had before conceived a ſecret jealousy of each other.

"Being eſtranged from Dr. Cul- len's family, he gradually became his greatest enemy, and shortly afterwards found out the new theory of physick, which gave occaſion to his publishing the "Elementa Medi- cinæ," in the preface to which work he gives an account of the accident that led to this discovery. The approbation his work met with among his friends encouraged him to give lectures upon his ſystem. Though his leſtures were not very numerouſly attended by the ſtudents, on account of their depen- dance upon the profeſſors, ſtill it was always remarked, that the moſt clever among them were all, as they were now called by way of nickname, Brunonians. Hence aroſe that perſecution, which was carried on with ſuch rancour, that it at length obliged him to leave Edinburgh." The above quotation is from Dr. S——, which in ſome particulars is by no means exact, and in others the ſtatement is overcharged. Meanwhile, if it be undeni- able, that, as the Cul- lenian hypotheſes were ſinking into diſrepute, many of the ableſt ſtudents reſorted to the ſtandard of Brown, it ought not to be forgotten, that it was joined alſo by the moſt idle and diſolute. Their miſconduct, and their maſter's imprudence in private life, together with the offensive manner in which he ſpoke of himſelf and of others, kept the ſystem and the author in conſtant diſcredit. He was ſoon in a ſtate of open hoſtili- ty with all the medical teachers at Edinburgh, and it required nice management than he could ob- serve, to keep on fair terms with other practitioners of medicine. Like other reformers, who have had to wrestle with powerful opposition, he committed and ſustained iuſtice. Like them too, where his ſystem was con- cerned, he gradually lost his ſenſe of equity. If we judge by his language, the only way he had to ſhow his diſpo- ſition, his countryman Knox could scarcely

scarcely have exceeded him in ferocity. Thus, having remarked, that the doctrine of spasm, suggested by Van Helmont, and clumsily wrought up into a system by Hoffman, was banished by Boerhaave from the country which gave it birth, ‘it found at last,’ he adds, ‘amidst a new persecution railed against it by the pupils of Boerhaave, then in the possession of the medical chairs at Edinburgh, a friend and protector in Dr. Cullen, who had lately become one of the number of those professors.’—‘This brat,’ he proceeds, ‘the feeble, half-vital, semi-production of frenzy, the starveling of strained systematic dulness, the forlorn outcast of the fostering care to which it owed its infect vitality, was now to be pampered by a crude and indigetible nutriture, collected from all the materials which had composed the several fabrications of former eroneous systems; was to be decorated with every foreign plumage, and in this its totally borrowed and heterogeneous form, instead of the hideous caricatura which it was, contrived to excite the derision of mankind, it was to be ostentatiously obtruded upon the world as a new and respectable doctrine, and held up, forthwith, as the formidable rival of a splendid system.\*’ Such is the torrent of metaphors that rushes upon his imagination, when he thinks of the system of his ancient friend and master.” *Vol. i.* p. 151.

“Observing the students of medicine frequently to seek initiation into the mysteries of free-masonry, our author thought their youthful curiosity afforded him a chance of proselytes. In 1784, he instituted a meeting of that fraternity, and entitled it, *The Lodge of the Roman Eagle*. The business was conducted in the Latin language, which he spoke with the same fluency and animation as he spoke Scotch. I was much diverted, adds Dr. Macdonald, by his ingenuity in turning into Latin all the terms used in masonry.”

“In unfolding his system, it was his practice first to translate the text-book, sentence by sentence, and then to expatiate upon the passage. For most of his pupils, a translation was highly necessary, and he must have considered it as politic to combine literary with

scientific instruction. The prospect of this double advantage might, perhaps, from time to time, bring him a few additional hearers; but whatever was the absolute or comparative merit of the theory he taught, his seats were seldom crowded.

“The introductory lecture was intended to impress upon his audience a sense of the importance of the lecturer’s discoveries; its effect was rather to render him ridiculous. He usually proceeded to open his system with animation; but he did not always persevere with the same spirit. He was apt, as he advanced, to fail in punctuality of attendance. As the master’s ardour abated, slackness stole upon his pupils, so that his courses not very unfrequently shared the fate of Butler’s story of the bear and fiddle. The numerous inaccuracies with which, in spite of the remonstrances of his well-wishers, he suffered both editions of his ‘Elements’ to pass through the press, evince his negligence in those concerns, which might be supposed to lie nearest his heart. When he found himself languid, he sometimes placed a bottle of whisky in one hand, and a phial of laudanum in the other, and before he began his lecture, he would take forty or fifty drops of laudanum in a glass of whisky, repeating the quantity four or five times during the lecture. Between the effects of these stimulants and voluntary exertion, he soon waxed warm, and by degrees his imagination was exalted into frenzy. A few words will describe the tenour of this unfortunate and imprudent man’s life, till his removal from Scotland. He was so reduced in his circumstances, as to be committed to prison for debt, where his pupils attended his lectures. In the abuse of intoxicating liquors he observed no moderation.

“His prospect of maintaining himself by teaching medicine at Edinburgh becoming every year more deplorable, he at length carried into execution a design, which he had long meditated, and to which he had received some encouragement. In 1786, therefore, he embarked for London, bearing in mind, most probably, if he did not utter, Scipio’s exclamation against the ingratitude of his country. Immediately on his arrival, an incident not very un-

\* “*Observations on the old Systems of Physic*,” 1787, p. 31.”  
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common to strangers occurred, which we shall relate in proof of his simplicity. The peculiarity of his appearance as he moved along, a short square figure, with an air of dignity, in a black suit, which heightened the scarlet of his cheeks and nose, fixed the attention of some gentlemen in the street. They addressed him in the dialect of his country; his heart, heavy, as it must have been, from the precariousness of his situation, and distance from his accustomed haunts, expanded at these agreeable sounds. A conversation ensued, and the parties, by common consent, adjourned to a tavern. Here the stranger was kindly welcomed to town, and after the glads had circulated for a time, something was proposed by way of sober amusement, a game at cards, or whatever the doctor might prefer. The doctor had been too civilly treated to demur, but his purse was scantly furnished, and it was necessary to quit his new friends in search of a supply. Mr. Murray, the bookseller, was the person to whom he had recourse: the reader will not wonder, that his interference should have spoiled the adventure.

"A London sharper of another denomination afterwards tried to make advantage by the doctor. This was an ingenious speculator in public medicines. He thought a composition of the most powerful stimulants might have a run, under the title of Dr. Brown's exciting pill: and for the privilege of his name, offered him a sum in hand by no means contemptible, as well as a share of the contingent profits. Poor Brown, needy as he was, spurned at the proposal.

"Change of residence, however, wrought no change of conduct. Some of his friends were disgusted by those habits, which repetition had unalterably fixed. In dictating Brown's resolutions, pride had always a share: Cullen, who never mentioned his abilities without praise, used to add, that his temper rendered it difficult to deal with him. Brown spoke in sanguine terms of the probability, that his system would become at length triumphant: but whatever he said or imagined, he effected little. In 1787, he published, without his name, those 'Observations,' from which we have already borrowed a passage. He could not in reason expect to find a cordial welcome among his brethren in Eng-

land. Public opinion can alone awe the body of established physicians in any country into toleration of innovators; and knowledge on this subject was too little diffused, for public opinion to operate with effect in his favour. These 'Observations' were therefore properly intended for general perusal; but the author was extremely defective in the talent of rendering science popular, and he was neither patient nor rich enough, to wait for the beneficial consequences that might have resulted, if he could have rendered his doctrine a subject of universal curiosity.

"He persisted in his old irregularities for some time, meditating great designs, with expectations not less ardent, than if the spring of life, in all its bloom of hope, had been opening before him. At length, on the seventh of October 1788, when he was about fifty-two years of age, he was seized with a fatal fit of apoplexy. He died in the night, having swallowed, as he went to bed, a very large dose of laudanum; a species of dram, to which he had been long addicted." *Vol. i. p. 157.*

**XXVIII. A Companion and useful Guide to the Beauties of Scotland, to the Lakes of Westmorland, Cumberland, and Lancashire; and to the Curiosities in the District of Craven, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.** To which is added, a more particular Description of Scotland, especially that Part of it called the Highlands. By the Hon Mrs. MURRAY. 8vo. pp. 396. Printed for the Author.

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## EXTRACTS.

**BLACK JOCK OF ATHOLL—LADY GRANGE—ST. KILDA.**

"IT is said an Earl of Atholl, called Black Jock of Atholl (it was before the Murrays enjoyed that title), married a daughter of the house of Rattray; and her father giving her less of his property than Jock expected, he, without ceremony, came down from Atholl with a band of rustians, suddenly intruded upon his father-in-law, as he and his household were at prayers, and murdered him and all his family, except one son, who fled. Jock made no scruple of helping himself to the chief of Rattray's possessions; and the times were such, that no retribution could be obtained, nor punishment inflicted on the potent murderer. How the estate of Craig Hall returned to the family of Rattray, the legend does not say.

"Another instance of the arbitrary state in which Scotland was held in old times, both in public and private affairs, is the melancholy fate of the wife of an Erskine, a lord of fiction, whose title was Lord Grange. It was suspected that the lady, by some means or other, had got at the knowledge of some state papers of infinite consequence; and as poor women are set down in the minds of all arbitrary men, to be incapable of keeping a secret, Erskine and his son were determined to secure the one contained in the papers in question, by putting it out of the lady's power to divulge anything she knew of the matter. To accomplish their design, the husband and son privately conveyed her to the island of St. Kilda, there put her on shore, and left her to shift for herself; and sailed back again without a living being having missed them, or suspected what they had executed: nor could the lady's place of concealment be discovered by her friends, although they made every effort in their power to find out whether they had conveyed her, but to no purpose; nor could the unnatural husband and son be punished for their crime. The island of St. Kilda afforded no implements for writing, and the lady's history would never have been known, had she not worked it on her muffin apron with her hair. Her family, by some means or other, after her death (which happened at St. Kilda, near thirty years after her

banishment) got possession of this curious piece of work, and preserved it with great care, as a memorial of her sufferings, and of the tyranny of the times in which she lived.

"The inhabitants of the island of St. Kilda, to this day, are no better than savages; they are few in number, and live upon stinking fish, and rotten eggs, laid by birds in the hollows of the rocks. They will touch neither eggs nor fish until they are in a state of putrefaction. They are little known to the rest of the world, and very seldom visited; and lucky for them that this is the case, or the race of *Kildaites* would soon be extinct by frequent hemorrhages; for it is confidently affirmed, that the instant a stranger touches the shore, the noses of all the natives begin to bleed throughout the island.

"The isle of St. Kilda lies about fifteen miles west from the northern point of North Uist, the most westerly of the Western Islands. If St. Kilda be such at present, as it is described to be, what must it have been when poor Lady Grange was turned adrift upon it? Her husband probably carried her to the last rock that could be found to the west; and concluding that that rock was desolate, put her thereon, that she might perish for want of food."

P. 189.

**INVERNESS—THE M'DONALDS.**

"NOT only in Inverness, but in most parts of the Highlands, the manners of the people are pleasant to a great degree; and the poorest of the poor will vie with each other which can most assist, or gratify a stranger, provided it be not on a Sunday. On that day, if a carriage breaks down in the Highlands, there it must lie, for no hand will be found to mend it; not for want of good-will, but for conscience' sake. In the Lowlands, in and about large towns, particularly where there are manufactures, or in sea-ports, there are as many depraved folks as in England: but in the Highlands all is safety and security;—no fear of thieves by night or day. All the doors and windows are left unfastened: and I have even seen side-boards, covered with plate of very great value, stand open in parlours night and day, without fear of its being touched.

"One

"One instance, however, will show what they *were* in Invernesshire, in former times, and what I found them, and have described them to be *now*.

"One of the M'Donalds of old, probably from Lochaber, coming down to visit Culloden, near Inverness, observed how numerous, and how very fine his cattle were. Culloden lamented, that in all probability he should not have sufficient pasture for them during the winter. M'Donald eyed the cattle, and told his friend he could accommodate him in that matter, if he wished it; he having fine pasture in abundance. The bargain was made for so much a head, for a stated time; and M'Donald promised to take the utmost care of the beasts, if Culloden would have them driven up to his lands; which was accordingly done. In about two months a man from M'Donald came down with a long face, saying, 'his chief was in great trouble and dismay, at Culloden's cattle having been all stolen, and driven away.' Culloden, who perfectly well understood the meaning of all this, without expressing either anger or concern, ordered his chief man to take great care of this messenger, and ply him well with meat and drink. After a day or two, the man signified he must return. Culloden, before he departed, called him before him, and without saying a syllable of the cattle, asked him if he had been treated to his heart's content; gave him money, and dismissed him. The man went up to M'Donald, and said to him dryly, 'the man *must* have his cattle back again.' This peremptory speech astounded the Highland thief, who remonstrated; but the man insisted, and swore if he did not comply, he would blaze abroad his roguery, and oblige him to it by force. M'Donald knew his man, and the consequences if he continued obstinate. He therefore quietly submitted; and in a short time sent the same man again to Culloden to acquaint him, that he was very happy in having overtaken, and rescued his cattle from the thieves who had driven them away.

"The practice of stealing cattle, in that part of Lochaber about Fort William, subsisted so late as the year 1746. An officer, at the time when the regiment he was in was building Maryborough, the small town adjoining

Fort William, told me that he, at the head of a band of men, had many sharp encounters with the country people, who came down in the night, and drove away the cattle collected for the provision of the regiment."

P. 228.

#### PRINCE CHARLES STUART.

"IT was to the neighbourhood of Loch Arkeig that Prince Charles Stuart fled after the battle of Culloden, where he met with great friendship from Loch Eil and others. He again visited that part of the country when he returned from the Isle of Skye, where he had been safely (though with infinite risk) conducted by Miss Flora Macdonald, from the island of South Uist. After leaving the Isle of Skye, Charles entered Loch Nevis, which is not at a great distance (to the west) from the head of Loch Arkeig. Whilst he was skulking in that district, four hundred men, under General Campbell, arrived on one side of him, and five hundred more, under Captain Scott, on the other. These officers gaining some intelligence of him, began to form a circle round him not above two miles distant. In this dilemma, he sent to Donald Cameron, of Glenpean, who, in the night, conducted him through the guards who were in the path they were obliged to take; and at one time they were forced to creep upon all fours, so close to the tents, that they heard the soldiers talking to each other, and saw them walking between them and the fires. This was only a prelude to their dangers and difficulties, as they still had to pass through the line of little camps, twenty-seven in number, called the chain. The night was very dark, and Charles's faithful guide, Donald Cameron, passed alone through the chain, by way of experiment. He returned safe, and with success conducted the Pretender through it. Before Donald began this hazardous expedition, he said to Charles, 'Oh, Sir! my nose is yuiking (itching), which is a sign to me that we have great risks and dangers to go through.'

"After having passed the guards without being discovered, Charles accosted his friend, and pleasantly said, 'Well, Donald, how does your nose

“ nose now i’—‘ It is better now,’ said he; ‘ but it still yuiksa little!’ P. 257.

**ROBERTSON OF STROWAN, THE POET.**

“ THE greatest part of the district of Rannoch has been for ages in the possession of the chiefs of the Robertsons. In the last rebellion, Robertson of Strowan, the poet, was their chief; a man, at that time, near eighty years of age, his body hale and strong, and his mind in vigour. He was at the battle of Preston Pans; and for his share of booty was allotted the carriage of Sir John Cope, there defeated. Strowan drove it in triumph, as far as he could, towards his district; and when the roads became impassable, he summoned his valets to carry it into Rannoch. Amongst the other contents of Sir John’s chaise, were a number of rolls of brownish stuff, which were concluded to be very valuable specifics for wounds, particularly as they were safely packed in a soldier’s carriage, to be ready, as it was thought, in case of accidents. These precious rolls were cried in the streets of Perth—‘ Wh’ll buy Johnny Cope’s salve?’ They were rolls of chocolate.

“ The long life and actions of Strowan the poet have something so singular accompanying them, that I am tempted, though somewhat foreign to my subject, briefly to name some circumstances. His family were all of them staunch friends to the kings of Scotland for ages. That is not singular; but it is very singular that the same man should be engaged in the first and last attempts made to preserve on the throne, at the Revolution in 1689, and to restore to it, in 1745, the race of kings under whom he was born, and to whom he had sworn allegiance. When he first fought in 1689, in the battle of Killiecrankie, for the house of Stuart, King James the Second, of England, was then acknowledged by all Scotland as lawful sovereign; and although Strowan was then a minor, and did no more than firmly support the loyal cause, and the then lawful and acknowledged king, by his country; the Parliament of Scotland passed sentence of forfeiture against him in the year 1690, and that sentence remained in force all his life. This

forfeiture bore hard upon that Strowan, but still more so on his heir. Had Strowan the poet taken up arms, in his old age, against the existing government in 1745, and then have been attainted, the cause would be widely different; but having been attainted unjustly by the Parliament of Scotland in 1690, and buffeted by adverse fortune all his long life, it was not to be wondered at that he should be stout in the cause he thought just to the end of his days.

“ The poet’s habitation in Rannoch was on Mount Alexander, near the river, under the shelter of the high part of that hill, at no great distance from the point, where I got upon the wall at my first approach to Rannoch. Over his gate he placed the following lines:

- In this small spot whole Paradise you’ll see,
- With all its plants but the forbidden tree:
- Here every sort of animal you’ll find
- Subdu’d but woman, who destroy’d mankind;
- All kinds of insects too their shelter take
- Within these happy groves, except the snake.
- In fine, there’s nothing poisonous here enclos’d,
- But all is pure, as Heaven at first dispos’d:
- Woods, hills, and dales, with milk and corn abound;
- Traveller, pull off thy shoes, ‘tis holy ground.’

“ He had also inscriptions over the door of his house, the eating-room, and his bed-room; but when I was there not a trace of his habitation remained. The natural beauties of Mount Alexander, however, were just as the poet described—‘ All as pure as Heaven at first dispos’d.’

“ The present worthy chief has since begun a house on the same site; and I am persuaded he has too much taste to destroy, by modern antics, the chaste, the enchanting simplicity, his ancestor has so well described; in whose steps, in point of celibacy, though not in politics, he strictly treads; so that the whole inscription too may be restored, and placed on the present Strowan’s gate, which ornament the poet’s portal.” P. 296.

## TRYING CURIOSITY OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

"NO set of beings can surpass the inhabitants of the Highlands (of every description) in hospitality and attention to strangers; but at the same time they are extremely curious, and must know every thing of every body who comes in their way; who they are, what they are, whence they come, and whither going. They in an instant combine circumstances, and are *au fait* in a moment. They put me in mind of what Doctor Franklin mentions of the Americans; that their curiosity about strangers and travellers took place of every other consideration; that they would not stir an inch till that curiosity was satisfied. He therefore, when he travelled through the country, in order to save time and trouble, made it a custom the moment he went into an inn, to accost the landlord with, 'I am Benjamin Franklin; I am a printer; I live at Philadelphia; I am going to Boston, or —; I have with me a servant and two horses: now pray tell me what I can have for supper?'

"Perhaps this sort of curiosity may be common to all thinly-inhabited and seldom-visited countries, where the novel sight of strangers leads to a desire of knowing every thing concerning them; particularly as in such an uniform round of life, where their minds are less employed and filled than in cities and places of commerce and trade, their mental powers are open, and quickly alive to every adventitious incident."

P. 319.

## THE LEE PENNY.

"THERE is at Lee a curiosity of many virtues, called the Lee Penny. The good lady of Lee suffered me to take a copy of its history, which is as follows:

"That curious piece of antiquity, called the Lee Penny, is a stone of a dark red colour, and triangular shape, and its size about half an inch each side. It is set in a piece of silver coin, which (though much defaced), by some letters still remaining, is supposed to be a shilling of Edward the First. The cross too is very plain on this shilling. It has been, by tradition, in the Lee family since the year 1320, that is, a

little after the death of King Robert Bruce; who ordered his heart to be carried to the Holy Land, there to be buried. It was said, that one of the noble family of Douglas was sent with it, and the crowned heart in his arms, from that circumstance, which is not so; for the person who really did carry the royal heart was Sir Simond Locard, of Lee; who, just about this time, borrowed a large sum of money from Sir William de Lindsey, prior of Ayr, for which he granted a bond of annuity of ten pounds of silver, during the life of the said Sir William de Lindsey, out of his (Sir Simond's) lands of Lee and Cartland. The original bond, dated 1323, and witnessed by the principal nobility of the country, is still remaining amongst the family papers; (and a curious bond it is, for I saw it.) As ten pounds of silver, to be given annually, was a great sum in those days, the sum granted in lieu of it must have been very large indeed; and it was thought it was borrowed for that expedition to the Holy Land. From Sir Simond being the person who carried the royal heart, he changed his name to Lockhart, as it is sometimes spelt, or Lockhart. Sir Simond, having taken a Saracen prince prisoner, his wife came to ransom him, and on counting the money and jewels, a stone fell out of her purse, which she hastily snatched up: this, and her confusion, being observed by Sir Simond, he insisted upon having the stone, or else he would not give up his prisoner. Upon this the lady remonstrated, but in vain; and she gave it him, and told him its many virtues; *videlicet*, that it cured all diseases in cattle, and the bite of a mad dog both in man and beast. It is used by dipping the stone in water, which is given to the diseased cattle to drink; and the animals are to have the wounds, or parts infected, washed with the water. There are no words used in the dipping of the stone, nor any money taken by the servants, without incurring the owner's displeasure.— Many are the cures said to be performed by it; and people come from all parts of Scotland, and even as far in England as Yorkshire, to get the water in which the stone has been dipped, to give to their cattle, especially

cially when ill of the murrain and black-leg.

" In early times, a complaint was made to the ecclesiastical courts, against the then Laird of Lee, Sir James Lockhart, for using witchcraft. (A copy of the act of the Glasgow synod I saw, but I was not in the least the wiser for it, for I could not read it.) 'There is no date to the act of the Glasgow ecclesiastical synod on the subject; but from the spelling of it, and the appellant being called Goodman of Raploch, a title then given to the small lairds, and Sir James being the name of the Laird of Lee, it must be as early as 1660.' (The act of the synod was in favour of Sir James, as he was thereby permitted to continue the use of the stone, without the dread of being burnt for a wizard.)

" It is said, when the plague was at Newcastle upon Tyne, the inhabitants sent for the Lee Penny, and gave a bond for a large sum of money in trust for the loan of the stone, and they thought it did so much good, that they offered to pay the value of the bond if they might keep the Penny; but the laird would not part with it. A copy of this bond is very well attested to have been amongst the family papers, but supposed to have been spoiled along with many more valuable ones, about the year 1730, by rain getting into the charter-room during a long minority, and no family residing at Lee House.

" The most remarkable cure performed upon a human being was on the person of Lady Baird of Sauchtenhall, near Edinburgh, who having been bit by a mad dog, was come to the length of the hydrophobia; upon which, having begged that the Lee Penny might be sent to her house, she used it for some weeks, drinking and bathing in the water it was dipped in, and was quite recovered. This happened about the year 1700; and the fact is very well attested by the lady of the Laird of Lee at that time; relating also, that she and her husband were entertained at Sauchtenhall by Sir —— Baird and his lady, for several days, in the most sumptuous manner, on account of the lady's recovery by the Lee Penny.

N. B. The Lee Penny has been examined by a lapidary, and found to be a stone, but of what kind he could not tell." P. 383.

XXIX. *The Oriental Collections* for July, August, and September, 1797. 4to. pp. 103. 10s. 6d. E. Harding, Hatchard.

*The Oriental Collections* for October, November, and December, 1797. 4to. pp. 101. 10s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE THRONE OF KING SOLOMON\*, TRANSLATED FROM THE PERSIAN MS. ENTI-

\* "If it were necessary to demonstrate the powers of an Asiatic imagination,  
VOL. III.—No. XXII.

TLED بيت المقدس OR THE HISTORY OF JERUSALEM, BY CAPTAIN W. FRANCKLIN.

"THIS famous throne was the work of the Daemon Sakhur; it was called *Koukubal-Jinna*: the beauty of this throne has never been sufficiently described; the following are, therefore, the particulars.—The sides of it were of pure gold, the feet of emeralds and rubies, intermixed with pearls, each of which was as big as an ostrich's egg. The throne had seven steps; on each side were delineated orchards full of trees, the branches of which were composed of precious stones representing fruit ripe or unripe: on the tops of the trees were to be seen figures of beautiful-plumaged birds, particularly the peacock, the *Etaub*, and the *Kurges*. All these birds were hollowed within artificially, so as occasionally to utter 1000 melodious notes, such as the ear of mortal hath never heard. On the first step were delineated vine-branches, having bunches of grapes composed of various sorts of precious stones, fashioned in such a manner as to represent the different colours of purple, violet, green, and red, so as to render the appearance of real fruit. On the second step, on each side of the throne, were two lions, of terrible aspect, as large as life, and formed of cast gold. The nature of this remarkable throne was such, that when the prophet Solomon placed his foot upon the first step, all the birds spread forth their wings and made a fluttering noise in the air. On his touching the second step, the two lions expanded their claws. On his reaching the third step, the whole assembly of daemons, fairies, and men, repeated the praises of the Deity. When he arrived at the fourth step, voices were heard addressing him in the following manner: 'Son of David, be

'thankful for the blessings the Almighty has bestowed upon you.'—The same was repeated on his reaching the fifth step. On his touching the sixth, all the children of Israel; and on his arrival at the seventh step, all the throne, birds, and animals, became in motion, and ceased not until he had placed himself in the royal seat: when the birds, lions, and other animals, by secret springs, discharged a shower of most precious musk on the prophet; after which two of the Kurgess, descending, placed a golden crown upon his head. Before the throne was a column of burnished gold, on the top of which was a golden dove which held in its beak a volume bound in silver: in this book were written the Psalms of David, and the dove having presented the book to the King, he read aloud a portion of it to the children of Israel. It is farther related, that on the approach of wicked persons to this throne, the lions were wont to set up a terrible roaring, and to lash their tails with violence; the birds also began to bristle up their feathers, and the assembly of daemons and genii to utter horrid cries; so that, for fear of these, no person dared be guilty of falsehood, but confessed his crimes. Such was the throne of Solomon, the son of David." P. 235.

ON THE ORIENTAL EMIGRATION OF THE ANCIENT INHABITANTS OF BRITAIN AND IRELAND. BY GENERAL C. VALLANCEY, L. L. D. F. R. S. M. R. I. A. (COMMUNICATED IN A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.)

"THE deeper our learned countrymen dig in the rich mine of Brahminical history, the stronger appears the proof of the ancient history of Ireland—that the original inhabitants were, as they styled themselves, or fertility of invention, the Editor might give many additional proofs of both from the descriptions of other eastern thrones; but he believes the reader will be contented with this specimen. The Persian poets have freely indulged their fancy in describing the magnificence of Gemshid's throne (نکت جمشید) at Istakhar or Persepolis; and the gravest historians dwell with seeming pleasure on the splendour of that constructed by Khosru Parviz about the year 600 of our era; which, however, not being the work of supernatural artists, might only boast of as much richness and beauty as imperial treasures and human ingenuity could bestow."

كوب الجن "the star of the Genii!"

*Aitac Coti*, or *Cuti*, the ancient *Cuthi*, *Palis*, or shepherds of the banks of the *Soor* or *Indus*, who, colonising with the *Tuatha-Dedan* or *Chaldeans* of Dedan, formed that body of Phoenicians which at length settled in these western islands. They were called by the Greeks *Indo-Scuthe*, a name which had no relation whatever to Scythia." P. 301.

"That these Indo-Scuthæ, as the Greeks called them, were the *Palis* of India, who migrated to these western islands, I am of opinion the impartial reader will be convinced, when we find that all the names given to this people in India are synonymous to *Coti*, or *Cuti*, by which the old inhabitants of this island were known.

"The word *Palis* signifies sheep-gounds in Ireland. *Peillis*, a hut, made of branches of trees, covered at top with the skins of beasts, anciently used in Ireland. It is the name of different places in the county of Cork at this day. *O'Brien's Dict.*

"The word *Pal* is now in disuse in Ireland, like the word *Gban*, a flock of sheep, Chald. *ȝ*, *Ghan*, grex, oves; yet they preserve it in *Ganail*, a sheep-fold.

"In Sanscrit *Abir* and *Heri* signify a shepherd; in Irish *Aora* (heera), plur. *Aoraitib*; in Sanscrit, *Cira* is a shepherd; in Irish, *Caora*, plur. *Caorai*, from *Caor*, a sheep, Chald. *ܟ*, *Car*, Arab. *قار*, *Kar*, ovis.

"The *Caorits*, or *Keerits*, appear to have been once a powerful people in Ireland, and masters of the soil; for they continued to take possession of any spot they thought proper down to the last century. In Harris's Collections, now in the library of the Dublin Society, is an order made by the general assembly of confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, Nov. 12, 1647, worthy of notice: this order sets forth—

"Whereas several persons of the province of Ulster and other parts of this kingdom, with their *caotle* and families, go in great multitudes through several parts of the several provinces of this kingdom; being, as they allege, necessitated, for the safety of their lives and fortunes, to leave their former dwellings and ha-

bitations, and where, by their daily ranging, they have very much prejudiced several counties, in destroying the grafts, corn, and other goods of the inhabitants there, which has occasioned that several counties and places are quite deserted and wasted, and the said *Keyriaghs* avoid the contribution which falls due upon them. It is therefore, for the future redress of such mischiefs, thought fit, that the lord general of Ulster, calling to his assistance such other persons of the said province as shall be fit, shall inquire and find out, and return to the supreme council now to be established, the head *Keyriaghs* of the said province of Ulster, within the several provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, and what numbers of cattle each of them hath. Upon return whereof, and examination, by the council, of the lands wasted in the several counties, which are set for county charges only, or which are wasted and yield no county charges, to assign unto the said *Keyriaghs*, or unto several of them together, so much of the waste lands in the several provinces for their habitations, and their paying county charges for the same, as others of the said counties will do, where they are to reside, till they may return to their former habitations, and not annoy their neighbours, or any of the quarters of the confederate Catholics, at their peril."

"Printed at Kilkenny, 1647.

"If these *Eile Caorib*, or sheep-people, as they are termed, had not privilege, time immemorial, of moving from place to place with their sheep and cattle, can it be supposed that they would have been permitted to lead this life to the annoyance of the kingdom, so long after the English law had taken place, and private property ascertained, as in the last century? They had then become outcasts, as Mr. Wilford informs us the *Ciratas* of India are at this day. The *Raidbis* and *Caoris* (Raids and Keryats) are mentioned in Irish history as having formed the main body of the people; the *Raids* were husbandmen and tillers of the ground, the *Keryats* were shepherds. In these names we recognise the Arabic خوبرات

\* "اھالی قریت" (Ahali Kuriot), peasantry: hence we have *Eile O'Carrol*, *Eile O'Garty*, &c. the subjects or peasantry of *O'Carrol*, *O'Garty*, &c." U 2 (Khuirat)

(Khuirat), signifying a peasant, and رعایت (Raeut), or subjects, as it is translated; but without doubt they were the *Ryots*, the peasants or labourers of Hindostan, and the *Ciratas* or *Palis* of the same country: the word *Raidbt* was sometimes written *Ruta* in Irish, hence in the common dictionaries *Raidbtheoir*, *Raightheoir*, a peasant, *Rua*, a tribe of people, subjects,—all deriving, I believe, from *Rath* or *Ruth*, wages. From the Arabic *Khuirat*, a peasant, probably the *Knave* at cards is named *Cureat* by the Irish. I remember to have heard an old Irish woman drink a health to the Raits and the Keyriats, a toast she explained to signify the tillers of ground and the shepherds; that is, the said, all the people of Ireland. Many places where these Keyriats or Palis dwelt in Ireland retain the name of Comora and Cumarra, from the old Persian or Pehlavi حکم (Kumra), a sheep-fold." P.

311.

**XXX.** *Memoirs of the Life of Charles Macklin, Esq.* principally compiled from his own Papers and Memorandums: which contain his Criticisms on Characters and Anecdotes of Betterton, Booth, Wilks, Cibber, Garrick, Barry, Mossop, Sheridan, Foote, Quin, and most of his Contemporaries; together with his valuable Observations on the Drama, on the Science of Acting, and on various other Subjects. The whole forming a comprehensive but succinct History of the Stage; which includes a Period of one hundred Years. By JAMES THOMAS KIRKMAN, of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 923. With a Portrait. 14s. *Lackington and Co.*

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#### EXTRACTS.

##### THE AUTHOR'S ACCOUNT OF THE WORK.

" THAT the history of long life can please without instruction, by merely flattering our hopes, may be concluded from the avidity with which the very dull and uninteresting memoirs of Parr and Jenkins are universally read. These memoirs present us a picture of uniform and barren days; and the reader is only astonished, that so much time should have produced so very little incident.

" The person who is the subject of the following pages, long exceeded the usual period of the life of man,

His life too was, for the most part, spent in public and applauded exertions, and was more varied than that of most of his contemporaries. His biographer considers himself, therefore, as discharged from the necessity of apologizing for the subject he has undertaken.

" As Mr. Macklin was never sensible that he had occasion to blush at any part of his conduct, he was always much less fearful of being exposed, than of being misrepresented; and as he considered that it was more than probable the uninformed and the necessitous might attempt to write an history of his life, and relate anecdotes of him, when falsehood could not easily be detected; he, for these reasons, as well as in conformity with the frequent solicitations of his friends, had determined, while his mind was yet in full vigour, to give the world an authentic history of his life; for which purpose, he had prepared, and partly arranged the materials; but finding that a work of that magnitude would be too laborious an undertaking, at his time of life, and too great an encroachment on the business of his profession, he resolved to give the materials to some person, on whom he could depend, for the purpose of compiling and throwing them into form.

" With this view he made choice of the author, conceiving, as it is hoped the reader will, that a near relation, bred up, and living for upwards of twenty years with him; acquainted from his infancy with his descent, family, and connexions; and enabled by daily observations to trace out, and truly delineate his character, would be more likely than any other person to write an history recommended by truth and fidelity; objects, in Mr. Macklin's opinion, far superior, in intrinsic value, to all the graces and beauties which the highest embellishments of style could bestow upon it."

##### ACCOUNT OF MR. MACKLIN'S FAMILY, HIS BIRTH, &c.

" THE progenitors of Mr. Macklin, whose real name was M'Laughlin, were, both on his father's and mother's side, highly respectable in the estimation of their age and country."

*Vol. i. p. 8.*

" It was some short time before the period

period when the people of England called over the Prince of Orange to fill the throne of Great Britain, in exclusion of James II. that Mr. Macklin's father, William M'Laughlin, married. The king, dethroned in England, threw himself on the affection and loyalty of his Irish subjects. Unfortunately for them, they warmly espoused his cause, and were requited with baseness and treachery—the pusillanimous James deserted them in the day of trial, and left them victims to confiscation, and all the other hardships, to which, in such revolutions, the unsuccessful party are always exposed.

"William M'Laughlin commanded a troop of horse in his army, and, as far as the oral tradition of those times can be credited, was distinguished not only for valour, but for a share of skill and conduct, not common in the Irish part of King James's army. To his loyalty and zeal in the cause of that weak monarch, the public are indebted for his son's being reduced to the necessity of embracing the profession of an actor.

"The first fruits of this marriage was a daughter, named Mary; the next was the hero of this history. Charles M'Laughlin was born two months previous to the memorable battle of the Boyne. The time and circumstances of his birth, and infant fortunes, were too remarkable to be forgotten by his family.

"In Ireland, that is to say, among the mere unmixed old Irish, the most trivial anecdotes of every individual of a family are, or at least were, recorded with a degree of circumstantiality that would astonish any one of this country, at this period of civilization; and of these anecdotes, the leading and more extraordinary ones were faithfully detailed by the female bards (for so they may be called), who chant verses over the dead: on which occasions, they trace back the genealogy of the deceased, and enlarge upon every domestic circumstance, for three, four, or five generations. The circumstance of Charles Macklin's having been carried away, in a turf-kish\*, from the scene of action, near the Boyne, on that memorable day which gave free-

dom to Ireland, and transferred the property of the old possessors to new masters, is still spoken of by those, whose grandfathers, if living, could scarcely remember the event, but who have had it from father to son by oral tradition.

"In those days, the ladies of that country were almost as masculine as some ladies of fashion are now in England; though not exactly in the same manner. Undegenerate, and uncorrupted, from the tenderness of their hearts arose a courage, superior even to that of the male sex—an utter disregard of danger—a gentle, but uninterrupted spring of valour, inspired, not by a thirst for an enemy's blood, but by an almost divine solicitude for a father's, a brother's, or an husband's safety. In short, there were many of them who wanted nothing but the refinement and the polish of the present times to rival a distinguished lady; who, under the impulse of conjugal affection, followed her husband through all the horrors of the American war.

"It was in the fulness of this spirit, that the mother of Mr. Macklin, attended by a servant, followed her husband into the tumult and hazards of the war, and helped to gird on his sword on the morning of the battle of the Boyne.

"The result of that battle is well known. James not only suffered, but promoted, and even rejoiced at, the defeat of his too faithful subjects. The Irish army was routed, and Mr. Macklin's mother was obliged to provide for the safety of herself and her children, by precipitately retiring from the scene of action; conveying, as already mentioned, young Charles, in a turf-kish, to the house of a friend at Shinglaf, in the county of Westmeath. The loyalty of the unhappy Irish not only followed the fortunes of James, but outlived his perfidy. All his baseness and treachery were insufficient to shake them from what they thought their just allegiance. They endeavoured to bury the frailties of the man in the right of the king, and, even when irretrievably defeated, maintained their attachment and fidelity inviolate. Among the rest, William M'Laughlin remained steadily faithful to James; and having a spirit as unwilling to sue

\* "A kind of basket placed on a car, and used principally for the purpose of conveying turf from the bogs to the habitations of the Irish."

† "Lady Harriet Ackland."

for terms, as he was unable to impose them, was persecuted, among others, with the utmost rigour. His estate, and the estates of all his connexions, were very soon confiscated. Thus at once deprived of his property, he retired with his family into the county of Westmeath, where he lived for some years in obscurity. It was during this period of family distress, that Mr. McLaughlin adopted the expedient of carrying his family to the metropolis, with the view of bettering his condition, and making some provision for an increasing issue. In the capital he was as unfortunate as in the country; and although he was a man of extraordinary strength of body, and equal vigour of mind, yet he never recovered his spirits after the battle of the Boyne. He died in December 1704, literally of a broken heart; a victim to misapplied loyalty and mistaken generosity."

*Vol. i. p. 11.*

#### HIS FIRST SUCCESS ON THE STAGE —ANECDOTE OF CIBBER AND VANBRUGH.

"IT was not till long after the year 1730, at which time he was upwards of forty years of age, that Macklin became at all an object of notice and approbation. About this period, the very great men of the day were either dead, or had retired from the stage: Quin and Mills, Millward, The Cibber, and a few of inferior note, sustained the characters of the drama, and opportunities began to offer for the efforts of aspiring candidates."

*Vol. i. p. 127.*

Macklin played the part of *Sir John Brute's servant*, in the *Provoked Wife*, on its first representation, in 1725, and has often related the uproar that attended the performance for the first six nights. This is a circumstance that would be sufficient to prove, if it was not already a self-evident proposition, that the crying down (*damning* it is called) a play on its first representation, without sufficient examination, is dishonest, absurd, cruel, and injurious to the drama. The *Provoked Wife* was conjectured to be the production in part of Colley Cibber, who, though esteemed as a player, had a strong tide of popular prejudice and dislike running against him as an author. Sir John Vanburgh (Vanbrugh) was supposed to have assisted him in

the composition of the piece, and a violent party, who were determined to *damn* the play, on the presumption that it was Cibber's, were so far carried away from common sense, by their fury, that they undertook to distinguish the scenes written by the Laureat from those of Sir John, and to notice them with hisses and marks of disapprobation commonly used on such occasions. In short, they treated it with the most unmerited severity. This tumultuous opposition continued for six nights; through which the resolution of Cibber carried it, while his extraordinary good temper kept him unmoved. Nothing, Macklin was accustomed to say, could exceed the compofure with which Colley bore the fury of the audience—all of which was directed against him: during the whole of the time he preferred the utmost tranquillity; and, as Mr. Macklin has declared, *actually slept* between the acts. At the end of the sixth night, however, when the play was published, and it was seen that what the audience had condemned, under the idea that it was Cibber's, had actually been written by Sir John Vanburgh (Vanbrugh), and that the scenes they applauded were added by Cibber to Sir John's unfinished play; Cibber came forward, and in terms of polite, indirect satire, expressed his satisfaction at the final success of the piece; observing, that he was quite careless of the fate of his own addition, but was indeed concerned to find, that any fragment of his departed friend had incurred their censure. Such poignant satire upon the depravity of public judgment, couched in terms of such apparent zeal for a departed friend, and respect for his audience, had an effect scarcely to be conceived. The audience testified their feelings by the warmest applause, which they carried so far as to *buzzza* Cibber, and put an effectual stop to the malice of the party against him, which had attempted to suppress so excellent a comedy. This account, which Macklin used to relate at times in the hearing of the author, and in the same way he was accustomed to relate it before his memory became decayed, is corroborated by various authorities, and was confirmed to a gentleman (Arthur Murphy, Esq.) of high reputation as a dramatic writer and scholar, by old Croft, the prompter, who was at that time prompter's

ter's boy in the theatre, and recollect-  
ed the whole transaction.' Vol. i.  
p. 130.

## ELECTION ANCPOTE.

"WE have often heard Mr. Macklin relate a very curious anecdote respecting the contested election in 1749 for the city of Westminster, when Lord Trentham and Sir George Vandeput were candidates.

"The late Dr. Barrowby, who was Mr. Macklin's particular friend, interested himself very much in favour of Sir George Vandeput, who was nominated in opposition to the court party. At this period, the Doctor had, for some weeks, attended the noted Joe Weatherby, master of the Ben Jonson's Head, in Russel-street, Covent-garden, who had been greatly emaciated by a nervous fever. During the Doctor's visits, the patient's wife, not knowing that gentleman's attachment, had frequently expressed her uneasiness that her Joey could not get up and vote for her good friend, Lord Trentham. Towards the end of the election, when very uncommon means were used on both sides to obtain the suffrages of the people, the Doctor, calling one morning on his patient, to his great astonishment found him up and almost dressed by the nurse and her assistants.—' Hey-day! what's the cause of this?' exclaims Barrowby; ' why would you get out of bed with-out my directions?'—' Dear Doctor,' says poor Joey, in broken accents, ' I am going to poll.'—' To poll!' replies the Doctor, with great warmth, (supposing that he espoused the same side that his wife did), ' going to the devil you mean! Why, do you not know that the cold air must destroy you? Get to bed, man; get to bed as fast as you can, or immediate death may ensue.'—' Oh! Sir, if that is the case,' returns the patient, in faltering accents, ' to be sure I must act as you advise me; but I love my country, Sir, and thought, while my wife was out, to seize this opportunity to go to Covent-garden church, and vote for Sir George Vandeput.'—' How, Joey, for Sir George?'—' Yes, Sir; I wish him heartily well.'—' Do you?' says the medical

politician. ' Hold! nurse; don't pull off his stockings again; let me feel his pulse.—Hey! very well! a good firm stroke; egad this will do; you took the pills I ordered last night?'—' Yes, Doctor; but they made me very sick.'—' Aye, so much the better. How did your master sleep, nurse?'—' O, charmingly, Sir,' replies the nurse.—' Did he? Well, if his mind be uneasy about this election, he must be indulged; diseases of the mind greatly affect those of the body. Come, come, throw a great coat or a blanket about him; it is a fine day; but the sooner he goes the better; the sun will be down very soon.—Here, here, lift him up; adad! a ride will do him good: he shall go with me to the hustings in my chariot.' The Doctor was directly obeyed, and poor Joe Weatherby was carried in the chariot to the place of poll, where he gave his voice according to his conscience \*, and two hours after his medical friend had left him at his own house, he absolutely departed this life, loaded with the reproaches of his beloved wife, and her friends of the court party." Vol. i. p. 320.

PERSON AND CHARACTER OF  
MR. MACKLIN.

"IN his person Mr. Macklin was rather above the middle height; not corpulent, but of a robust, athletic make, with a countenance strongly marked and highly expressive. His complexion was cadaverous, and there was an austerity in his looks, which intimacy softened into complacency. His eye was keen, quick, penetrating, and extremely eloquent; his voice was strong and powerful, and he stood and walked, both on and off the stage, remarkably erect. His conception of his author was always strictly just, his delivery forcible, his pronunciation correct, and peculiarly articulate, and his emphasis tasteful and proper.

"In his stage deportment he was free, and void of all affectation, and ever attentive to the butinnes of the scene. His action was consistent with Shakespeare's general rule—letting his action suit the words, and the words the action, and taking especial care never

\* Hogarth has represented this scene in his print of "Polling at an Election." ED.

to saw the air.—His attitudes were executed with spirit and exactness, and the movements of his features were just and strongly descriptive. In a word, he never overstepped the modesty of nature; and, by his perseverance, study of nature, acute discernment, and sound understanding, accomplished that which no man ever did before,—he reduced acting to a science.—His capacity was more extensive than his learning, and his knowledge much greater than could be expected from a man so beset with various business.—He was always attentive to please, but never stooped to meanness or officiousness.—He was fond of conviviality and good humour, without transgressing the laws of decency.—His conduct, through life, was highly honourable, manly, and firm.—He despised and abhorred low cunning and chicanery, and was an implacable enemy to baseness and dishonesty.—His conversation was entertaining and humorous, and he had no small share of excellence in telling funny anecdotes, and apt and lively stories. Were we to relate the many services that he had rendered to others, we should fill a volume.—His house was always open to the needy and distressed—to his table were welcomed the hungry and destitute—and, for his counsel and instruction, any stage candidate, or brother actor, might readily apply.—He was hospitable, benevolent, charitable, and humane.—With all his good qualities, Mr. Macklin had his failings;—for not to have faults, would exceed the lot of humanity.—He was hasty in his temper; nay, sometimes passionate, and often said and did that, which, on reflection, grieved him, and for which he was heartily sorry.—These, however, are but the failings of a man, whose affections were ever on the side of virtue, and whose abilities were such as few have equalled, still fewer excelled.” Vol. ii. p. 429.

EXTRACT FROM THE ADVERTISEMENT.

“ BEFORE the French had over-run Italy, the barely thinking of Rome filled the mind with an endless variety of delightful recollections. To realize the visions of imagination by a personal inspection of the riches of that repository of art, not the produce of one age, nor of one nation, but the collective excellence of both the ancient and the modern world—to feast the eye on the vast accumulated specimens of the sublime and beautiful in architecture, sculpture, and painting, were ideas that kindled curiosity, excited emulation, and inflamed the soul of sensibility with a desire to visit a city so renowned. What then must be the indignation of the scholar, the philosopher, and the man of taste, against the avaricious and crafty invaders of a country, set as it were apart, a sacred depository for the trophies of intellectual energy? To attempt to palliate by recrimination is by no means just; the rapacity of Mummius at Corinth—the ostentatious triumph of Fulvius, conqueror of Etolia—the splendid robberies committed by Paulus Emilius on subduing the last king of Macedon—nor yet the conduct of Scipio at Carthage, are at all applicable to the question of French criminality.—These ancient leaders fought against the well-armed, disciplined, and avowed enemies of their country: the Achean league had drawn the combined forces of the Greeks to the neighbourhood of Corinth; and as to Carthage and Rome, their jealous acrimony was mutual; a general of the former had sworn eternal enmity to the Roman republic, and each party, on drawing the sword of extermination, had flung away the scabbard.

“ Observe the devoted citizens of modern Rome—Prayers to the Almighty are the only arms they make use of while the spoilers are at their gates!

“ As justice is the permanent interest, so magnanimity of conduct constitutes the true glory of a state; and in vain shall conquerors endeavour to dazzle mankind by stripping the cities which they subdue—‘The calamities

' of other nations can never become  
' the ornaments of their own coun-  
' tries.' P. v.

## EXTRACTS.

" ROME! Rome! lament; lo!  
Gallia's hordes prevail,  
With wanton pride thy hallow'd shrines  
assail;  
In soothing opiates Reason's temples  
steep,  
And preach, crime's only balm, 'Eter-  
nal sleep.'  
A seeming virtue poisons ev'ry dart,  
Peace on their lips, but plunder in  
their heart\* :  
Benign Philanthropy is rooted hate,  
Law's equal rule—the downfal of the  
great;  
Soft Pity's poignard heaps on piles the  
slain,  
And sacred Freedom swells Oppres-  
sion's train.  
Freedom, Fraternity—destroying names,  
Unknown to *Vandal* rage and *Gothic*  
flames;  
Rude *Vandal* rage and *Gothic* flames  
were kind,  
They left the germs of lib'r'l arts be-  
hind;  
But the swoln wave which Licence  
wild impels,  
O'er gracious mounds, by Taste con-  
structed, swells;  
Sweeps Learning's treasures from a  
genial clime,  
And robe the harvest from the scythe  
of Time." P. 4.

" CONSUMING sorrows heap'd on  
silver'd hairs,  
Claim virtuous pity, and averting  
pray'rs;  
The sighs of Saints, the Vestal's pier-  
cing moan,  
Might soften bosoms not transform'd  
to stone:

\* " Ces enfans des Gaulois, l'olivier de paix à la main, viennent dans ce lieu auguste, y rebatir les autels de la Liberté dressés par le premier des Brutus.—*Discours prononcé au Capitole par le Citoyen Alexandre Berthier, Général en Chef de l'Armée d'Italie.*"

† " The heroic besiegers of the dismantled Capitol, the invincible conquerors of unarmed Rome, are more indebted to deceit than to courage, for their triumph over unsuspecting virtue. Perhaps it may be demanded, Who shall ask whether an enemy succeeds by stratagem or by valour?—In the present case there was no hostility, the Pope had already purchased a peace at Tolentino from Buonaparte, had received the warmest assurance of support from the urbanity of the French: the Tiara, the treasures of Loretto had guaranteed the disinterested effusion of Gallic generosity, and the edict published by the secretary of state, by order of his Holiness, proves the firm reliance which he placed on republican faith."

Yet what avails hoar locks, plaints,  
pleading tears?  
Have French invaders, bowels, eyes,  
or ears?  
Haste, glut their legions with un-  
bounded ore,  
Unsatd Avarice bellows loud for  
more;  
Despoil the temple, strip the rooms of  
state,  
Gems, urns, shrines, tripods, on their  
triumphs wait,  
Heroes and demi-gods that breathe in  
stone,  
The fair creation Painting boasts her  
own;  
Give all, and vainly hope, with cords  
of fand,  
To bind fell Rapine's devastating  
hand:  
Facts, treaties, public faith, are fee-  
ble ties,  
**ROME** stoops cajol'd, an undefended  
prize †:  
**Taste**'s radiant seat, emporium of de-  
light,  
Difrob'd of lustre, droops in cheerless  
night;  
While wrapp'd in flames of democra-  
tic ire,  
Faith, Hopè, and Pity, agoniz'd, ex-  
pire!  
These are the promis'd prodigies of  
blis,  
These the first-fruits of the fraternal  
kis,  
These the seductive, ostentatious charms  
That win Philosophy to Treason's arms.  
" Oh! may once more some great  
Camillus rise,  
Chain the oppresstor, the profane chaf-  
tise:  
With ample shield protect Italia's  
weal,  
And ransom empire, not with gold,  
but steel!" P. 15.

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